stheir secretary and to intrust with the writing their manifestoes.

Like Calderon's pompous heroes who, conunding conventional distinction with genuine greatness, used to announce themselves by a ous enumeration of all their titles, the Junta pied itself in the first place with decreeing mors and decorations due to its exalted posi-Their President received the predicate of "Highness," the other members that of "Excel-"lency," while to the Junta in corpore was re-

served the title of Majesty. They adopted a species of fancy uniform resembling that of a General, adorned their breasts with badges representing the two worlds, and voted themselves a yearly salary of 120,000 reals. It was a true idea of the old Spanish school, that, in order to make a great and dignified entrance upon the historical stage of Europe, the chiefs of insurgent Spain ought to wrap themselves in theatrical costumes.
We should transgress the limits of these

ketches by entering into the internal history of he Junta and the details of its administration. for our end it will suffice to answer two ques-What was its influence on the development of the Spanish revolutionary movement? What on the defense of the country ? These two questions answered, much that until now has appeared mysterious and unaccountable in the panish revolutions of the nineteenth century will have found its explanation.

At the outset the majority of the Central Junta thought it their main duty to suppress the first revolutionary transports. Accordingly they sightened anew the old trammels of the press, and appointed a new Grand Inquisitor, who was happily prevented by the French from resuming bis functions. Although the greater part of the real property of Spain was then locked up in main-in the entailed estates of the nobility, and the unalienable estates of the Church-the Junta ordered the selling of the mortmains, which had already begun to be suspended, threatenin ; even to amend the private contracts affecting the ecclesiastical estates that had already been sold. They acknowledged the national debt, but took no financial measure to free the civil list from a world of burdens, with which a secular succession of corrupt governments had encumbered it, to reform their proverbially unjust, absurd and vexatious fiscal system, or to open to the nation new productive resources, by breaking through the shackles of feudalism.

THE OPERA.

The Opera of Maritana was given, last night, at the Broadway Theater to a full house. Mr. Wallsce, the composer, led in person. This work was originally produced at Drury Lane in 1845, but is quite new to this public. The plot is the same as Don Cæsar de Basan—a comico-serious production, whose poetical justice consists in a Spanish nobleman, too proud to work and mean enough not to pay his debts, being happily married and appointed Governor of a province by a very small pattern of a King. We do not admire poetical justice at that rate; but all we have to do is with the music, which, it is hardly sary to say, is far ahead of the plot. Unfortunately for a man of the mettle of Mr. Wallace, there is nobody in England who can construct a drama especially for his musical purposes, and so he takes a variation of an acting melodrams, with such versifisation as he can get.

The burden of the performance lay upon Miss Louisa Pyne, who admirably acquitted herself, bating the fact that, like most English singers, she does not pronounce her words distinctly. We would advise all vocalists to take a lesson of the exquisite precision of Mario in this regard. Mr. Harrison, we were sorry to find, sang out of tune, which forbade a judgment of his other merits—as immaculate intonation is indispensable. Mr. Borrani was much applanded chief solo. Miss Pyne was unexceptionably good. The orchestra numbered between thirty and forty, and played as well as might be expected on a first night, excepting some rare dissonance in the brass department. The chorus was equally numerous. The whole force of the opera was colossal compared with the ancient standard of doing operas in this City.

The composer was called twice before the curtain—so the vecalists, and the piece musically speaking was a decided success. Certain deficiencies in the execution, and the want of progress at the out-set of the plot, we do not consider in connection with the success of the musical composition. Several pieces were encored for their striking beauties. In orchestration the composer particularly shines, and we could not help comparing his fluency in inion with the hobbling metres which he was obliged to cram to musical symmetries where his orchestra maintained the melody. For example, the duet between the Don and the King.

We trust that mere of Mr. Wallace's works may be brought forward and his compositions fully displayed. Being no admirer of the English system of writing operas half speaking, half singing, which we consider adverse to pure art, we should like to hear an opera from him in which brief concentrated recitatives take the place of conversation with its strange contrasts to

singing.

The only way to give an idea of a melody or harmony is quote it, and as that is impossible, we end by advising the public to go hear the opera in quostion. The music will amply repay them.

THE LOCUST FOR KANSAS AND NESRASKA .- A correspondent communicates some facts in relation to the culture and growth of the locust tree, which will be of interest to Kansas and Nebraska emigrants. He advises that locust-seed be taken out in preference to plants or cuttings, because more portable and He states that he has raised locust trees from the seed, and had them grow to the hight of four feet the first year, and that in the cold, sterile soil of New-To ensure the vegetating of the seed, the first year, however, he says it is necessary to pour g water upon it, say half an hour before planting. It will not injure the seed. Except this course surened, the seed may lay in the ground till the ess ond year. If planted in a rich, new soil, a cone quantity of fuel would be produced the first

A DOMESTIC DIFFERENCE. - In The London Times appear the two following advertisements, the one im

mediately after the other:

PLOWN AWAY from a villa in St. John's
Wood, a most charming GREY PARROT. It is a very
lively hird; and although its articulation is indistinct, it will
sall for hours with the greatest ardor. Whoever has causht
is a reasingly requested to treat the sweet creature well, not to
pay attention to its biting, and to return it to its inconsolable
matrees, who will pay a reward of Three Guineas.
Address Mrs. DE POPPELTS, Acrocerannia Cottage, St.
John's Wood.

John's Wood.

PLOWN AWAY from a Cottage in St. John's
Wood, a GREY PARROT, that can be recognized by its
Bleature as well as by its never speaking a word, but acroechtag for hours at a time in the most disgusting way without any
cocasion. Whoever hos caught it, and will deliver it stayfed to
the undersigned address, shall receive Four Guineas and grateful thanks.

Acrocersusia Cottage, St. John's Wood.

A German paper, remarking on these advertise ments, says that England, after all, is the land of hu haor. We sympathize with Mr. De Poppelts; for of all the infernal bores extant, a beloved parrot is the

CREONAL. Bayard Taylor delivers a lecture this ing at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, before the

-York Young Men's Christian Association. ". Olds, the defeated Congressman, passed through "mbus, Ohio, on the 17th, on his way to MinneTHE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE MASSACHUSETTS KNOW-NOTHING STATE CONVENTION.

Workester, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.
The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts held their tate Convention at Boston on the 18th inst. About 1,500 Delegates were present.

Brother Wm. S. Daril was chosen temporary Chaiman, and a Committee of one from each County was chosen to nominate permanent officers.

The Committee reported Brother Henry J. Gard-ner of Boston, for President, and Brother P. W. Taft, and about a dozen others for Vice-Presidents.

Some discussion arose as to the publicity given to Some discussion arose as to the publicity given to nominations of the Order, and as it was stated that Mr. Drew of The Worcester Spy had said that he would publish all the proceedings of the Convention within forty-eight hours, the discussion resulted in the appointment of a Committee on Leakages, of which Dr. West of Boston, was Chairman.

The Committee on Credentials was also instructed to use extra vigilance in the admission of delegates.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

No choice. There was then great tumult in the Convention, and hard words were interchanged, the country members charging the Whigs of Boston with wire pulling to suit their own selfish purposes.

Mr. Wilson then arose, and in a manly speech withdrew his name from the list of candidates.

Marshall P. Wilder. 43

No choice. On the fourth ballot the Whole number of votes was 988

H. J. Gardner had 622

N. F. Bryant 181

E. M. Wright 727

Ell Thayer 24

And Henry J. Gardner was declared the candidate of the Convention for the office of Governor. Simeon Brown of Concord was then chosen the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor without opposition.

sition.

The Secretary was then instructed to make such anonymous communication to several of the Boston papers as would mislead them and the public as to the candidates nominated.

Altogether it was one of the most noisy and turbulent gatherings that ever assembled in Massachusetts.

Mr. Gardner was formerly ranked as a Webster Whig.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE. MONTPLIER THURSDAY, Oct. 19, 1854.

In Joint Assembly of the Legislature to day, the old Board of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts was redected, with the exception of Judge Collamer, the newly-elected U. S. Senator, whose place on the Bench is filled by Levi Underwood of Wells River.

Collamer, the newly-elected C. S. Senator, whose place on the Bench is filled by Levi Underwood of Wells River.

The following State Officers were also chosen: Auditor, Wm. M. Pingry, Free Soil; Superintendent of the State Prison, J. M. Hotelskiss Bogae and John Dewey; Commissioner of Insane, S. D. Bradford.

Four unsuccessful ballots were taken for Secretary of State, resulting about the same as on Tuesday, when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINA-

TIONS.

ALRANY, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

The National Democrats of this County, in full Convention to day, unanimously nominated David Hamilton candidate for Congress, in place of Rufus W. Peckham, who voted against Nebraska and Kansas.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. Boston, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.
The Democrats of the VIIIth District in this State have nominated Daniel Needham of Grotou, for Con-

NEW-ENGLAND HORSE SHOW. BRATTLEBORO, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1854.
The New England Horse-Show was well attended

The New-England Horse-Show was well attended to-day.

The weather was very fine, and the afternoon was devoted to a trial of speed. Thirteen geldings and marce entered for competition. The best time was made as follows:

Missique Belle, of old Nimrod and Nessenger blood, four years old, owned by A. N. Stevens of Enoburg, trotted a half mile in 1:29; Abdallah, a mare of six years old, owned by J. L. Briggs of Springfield, Mass., in 1:32; Lady Ellsworth, a four year old, owned by H. H. Thaxter of Rutland, in 1:28; Nelly A. Sherman, Morgan stock, eight years old, and owned by Geo. R. Orcutt of Middlebury, in 1:294.

The above four then trotted for the superiority, which was gained by Nelly, she going a mile in 2:49; Lady Ellsworth second, Abdallah third, and Missisque Belle last. The premiums were fifty, twenty-five fifteen, and ten dollars. The race was year

exciting.

Flying Morgan, owned by Mr. Adams of Purlington, trotted a match against time, making 2:54, and two Black Hawk Morgan colts, both three years old, owned by Meeers. Hatch of Bethel and Grosvenor

owned by Mesers. Hatch of Bethel and Grosvenor of Bridgeport, trotted a mile—the former in 3:00 and the latter in 3:03. A pair of matched horses, four and five years old respectively, owned by Mr. C. G. Laurence of Brattleboro, made a mile in 3:17.

To-morrow will be occupied principally in decisions on private matches, and lady equestrians will compete for the prize of a gold watch. A similar prize will also be given for the best speed made by three year old horses.

Mesers. Day of the Fitchburg Railroad and Raggles of the Vermont line were severely but not dangered the severely but not dangered the severely served.

gles of the Vermont line were severely but not dan-gerously injured by being thrown from a coach while on their way to the show grounds. The accident was caused by the hind wheels of the coach coming

THE YELLOW FEVER.
BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.
The southern mail from all points, as late as du

The yellow fever has appeared at Beaufort, S. C., five deaths having occurred.

The deaths by the fever at Charleston and Savannah continue to average from three to six daily.

The Maryland coal trade during the past week reched 13,300 tuns. The navigation of the Canal is recovered.

RUN ON THE THE BANKS AND BANKERS OF CINCINNATI.

OF CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

Messrs. Oatcall & Co., private bankers, failed today. There had been no run upon them.

The run to-day was confined to Messrs. Ellis &
Sturges, private bankers, the Citizens' Bank and the
Central Bank. They paid every demand made upon
them, and are well fortified against further demands.
Toward the close of the day the excitement began to
subside and no further failures are apprehended.

MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

David Flemme, said to be a printer from Pittsburgh, where his family resides, was killed last night at Phonixville by Samuel Truman, who stabbed him to the heart during a named in the last during a named in the named in th

the heart during a quarrel in an oyster saloon SHIP CAPSIZED.

SHIP CAPSIZED.

Baxcon, Me., Thursday, Oct. 19, 1854.

The new ship James Littlefield capsized in launching to-day. She was fully rigged, and considerable time and trouble will be experienced in righting her.

EARLY WINTER.—On Sunday, Oct. 15, snow fell at Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., so that the boys took their first bout at snow-balling. On Monday morning the mud was frozen quite stiff. We extract from an article in The North British

We extract from an article in The North British Review, entitled "Greece during the Macedonian period," the following passage. The writer is speaking of Spartan history from the the time of Cleomenes: "The Dorian element was dying out in Sparta, just as the Norman and Frankish elements have died out in England and France—Sparta was again Acheran, as France is again Celtic, and England again Saxon and Danish."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS By one desired by the second section of the XI. Rotha H. King.
XII. State Miller.
Killan Robinson.
Killa Wm C. Johnson O. C. Crooker. L. Bahesek. S. T. Fairchild. Willard Ives. Thos. C. Aivord.

CITY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS. Jas. McGowan.
James Hayes,
P. H. Maguire.

C. J. Dougherty. Edwin L. Smith. Geo. H. Richards.

5-Saml T. McKlinney.
5-Joseph R. Fasat.
7-Samuel Brevoort.
5-Theedore Stuyvesant.
9-Joseph H. Petty.
10-James J. Bevins.
11-Jacob E. Howard.
12-Horace V. Sigler.
13-Rich M. Blatchford.
13-Rich M. Blatchford.
15-Aras G. Williams.
16-William H. Adams.
WHIG. NOMINATIONS. Francis B. O'Keefe.

XVth Ward-For Alderman, ISAAC O. BARKER. Councilmen-Xith District, John Long. XIIth District, ABRAHAM FLORENTINE, Jr. XIIIth Districe, JOHN J. MCKINLEY. XIVth District, ERASTUS W. BROWN, XVth District, JACOB S. ANDERSON, XVIth District, WARREN C. GRAY. XXXIXth District, WILLIAM M. VERMILYE. XLth District, OTIS D. Swan. XLIst District, Edwin J. Brown. XLIId District, John McInter. XLIII District, ANDREW BRIDGEMAN. XLIVth District, B. C. WANDELL. XLVth District, CHARLES C. WHITE:

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.

IIId Ward — For Alderman, Onson BLUST.

XXIst Ward.—For Alderman, RICHARD MOTT. COUNCILMEN.-IVth District, Nicholas S. Lub-AM. LVth District, CHARLES H. HASWELL. LXth District, CHARLES C. NORTH.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.
HD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—DAVID KISSNER of XIVth

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

COUNCILMEN.—XXXth District, JACESON VERMIL-YE, Hard. LIId District, Azel Freeman. XVIth District, ORLANDO GRAY. XXXth District, F. J. A. BOOLE. XLVth District, JARED GILSON, Soft. List District, JOHN McCLANE, Soft. XXth District, RALPH BOGERT, Hard. XXIVth District, HENRY H.

MORASOE, Hard.
SOFT-SHELL NOMINATIONS.
VIIITH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—For Police Justice,
WILLIAM McCONKET of XXth Ward.

VIIITH DISTRICT SOFT-SHBLL NOMINATION. CONGRESS.—The Soft-Shell Delegates to the VIIIth District Congressional Convention, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty second Wards, met last evening at Starr's House, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Robert Kelly was first nominated and de-clined. Lorenzo B. Shepard was also nominated and declined. A third trial was then made, which re-sulted in the nomination of Edward B. Fellows of the Twenty-first Ward, on the fourth ballot. Mr. Fellows was waited upon by a Committee, and accepted the nomination.

MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF JOHN MC
GRATH, POLICE JUSTICE.

Pursuant to public call, the friends of John Mc-Grath, as the only regular Democratic candidate for Police Justice of the IVth, VIth and XIVth Wards, held a mass meeting last evening at Powers's Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-st. The room and pas-

tages leading to it were densely crowded. John Dwyer was called on to Preside. The follow ing Vice-Presidents were chosen: Joseph Shannon, John Kelly, Mr. McNamara, Mr. O'Kiefe, Michael Walsh, Francis O'Reily, David Dolan, Patrick O'Connell, Patrick Kiernan. Michael Henessy and sixteen others were chosen Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting. Mr. Hennessy was the first speaker. He said he was no politician, but hated politics more and more every time he tried them, and he hoped this would be the last time. He referred to his and his fellow-countrymen's escape from bad laws in the country of their birth, and the equal rights which the Constitution of America grants to all. He was happy to say he fell himself in this land, no foreigner, but an American. (Applause.) He had minutely watched the conduct of public officers in this City, and could speak of Mr. McGrath as a good officer and a venerable man. He expected his listeners to be steady and temperate, and to exercise their franchise honestly and justly.

The Longshoremen's U. B. Society entered the room in a procession, carrying a transparency. John Kelly, Mr. McNamara, Mr. O'Kiefe, Michael

The Longshoremen's U. B. Society entered the room in a procession, carrying a transparency. Counsellor O'Brien addressed the meeting. He re-ferred to the services rendered during thirty years by

Counsellor O Brien addressed the meeting. He feferred to the services rendered curing thirty years by
Mr. McGrath to his countrymen in America, and
asked if they were going to desert him in the hour of
his trial. [Loud cries of No.] He said that he had
the confidence of James T. Brady. [Applause.] Now
that they were surrounded by hurdes of assassins who
would destroy the Constitution of their country, they
should especially be unanimous.

One of the Secretaries read resolutions highly commending Mr. McGrath as qualified for a Police Jastice, as a democrat of the old school and a friend of
the workingman, who had distinguished himself in an
effort to shorten the hours of labor. The resolutions
censured those who made distinctions between native
and adopted citizens, and who would pack the Inspectors of Primary Elections. They also returned
thanks to Mr. Powers for the use of his room for the
meeting without charge.

Counselor Davis and other speakers, who strongly
urged Mr. McGrath's claim, were enthusiastically received.

The meeting then adjourned.

THERD WARD POLITICS.

The meeting thee adjourned.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Trobons.

We, the undersigned, hereby protest against the of the Naving been present at a meeting a second process of the process

BROOKLYN WARD NOMINATIONS .- The Democratic Primary Meetings were held on Wednesday evening, and delegates were chosen to the City, County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions; and in compliance with the recommendation of the Democratic General Committee, nominations for

Ward Officers were made in the following Wards:

Democratic General Committee, nominations for Ward Officers were made in the following Wards:

Ist Ward.—Aldermen—Oliver Hull, J. O. Keene. Supervisor—William Himman. Assessor—Isaac Van Anden. Constable—Geo. Smith. Commissioner of Excise—Edward Collins.

Ild Ward.—Aldermen—Roswell G. Brainard, Edward Pell. Supervisor—James M. Neely. Assessor.—Wm. Mullen. Commissioner of Excise—Geo. L. Shaw. Constable—Peter McCaffrey.

Illd Ward.—Aldermen—Samuel Cornwell, Augustus Butler. Supervisor—A. P. Stanton.

Vith Ward.—Aldermen—Patrick Duff, Wm. W. Gardiner. Supervisor—John J. White. Commissioner of Excise—P. Kelan. Assessor—James Kerrigan. Constable—Thomas Fields.

VIIth Ward.—Aldermen—Stephen Jackson, Samuel Graham. Supervisor—Parker Baldwin. Assessor—Casper Urban. Constable—Wm. Hyde.

IXth Word.—Aldermen—Wm. T. Mills, Wm. H. Campbell. Supervisor—John S. Bogart. Assessor—John S. Hood. Constable—Wn. Hyde.

VIII Ward.—Aldermen—Timothy Bannon, Thos. Mulcaby. Supervisor—John Garland. Assessor—Thos. Courtney. Canstable—Thos. Baird. Commissioner of Excise—John Flaherty.

In the IVth, VIth, VIIIth, Xth and Xth Ward Delegates were elected to nominate candidates for Ward officers.

The Congressional Convention meets on the 26th inst., the County Convention on the 23th, the Assembly Convention on the 23th, and the City Convention

The Congressional Convention meets on the 20th inst., the County Convention on the 23d, the Assembly Convention on the 25th, and the City Convention KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS

Queens County, for Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., has been rene Congress by his political friends in the VIIth District. He voted against the Nebraska bill and is a Dem ocrat. The Convention which renominated Mr. B. approved his course on the Nebraska question. Mr. Banks was present, and socepted the nomination in a speech, in which he said that "two years ago he had "assented to the Baltimore Platform. He had yielded to it and abided by it, respecting Slavery as well as "its other provisions, and when Slavery was introduced, into Congress he stood for the North and other provisions, and when Slavery was introduced, into Congress he stood for the North and other to the what had a right to speak for the North and for freedom, and he never would have shown his face at home had he feared to do what he could against the passage of the Nebraska bill. He was still opposed to the bill, he never yielded to it, and before God he never would. He was against the measure and everything flowing from it, so far as Slavery was concerned. Again he said: "He had separated irrevocably from the friends of the Nebraska bill, as far as that measure was concerned. He was "emphatically against it new, and should always opocrat. The Convention which renominated Mr. B. emphatically against it now, and should always op

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have the vote and majorities on the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law from all the Counties ex-cept Builer, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, Mc-Keap, Potter, and Sullivan. The majority against Prohibition, (so far), is 381, but it is supposed the counties to come in will decide in favor of the Law.

ilton, in the State.

Ceyshors. 2.673 Lorsis. 3. 1,218
Ashtabula. 2.000 Eris. 563
Lak. 625 Mahoming. 424
Georga. 1.375 Medica. 2.75
Trumboul. 1.344
Portage. 1.222
Haror. 1.425
Haror. 1.425
Haror. 1.0WA.

It is already known that the Anti-Nebraska members are largely in the majority in the lower house of the Iowa Legislature, but it has been asserted that the Senate is tied or has one Locofoco majority. Late lowa papers correct this last error. The Dubuque Observer states that the Whig candidate in the Polk Senatorial District has the certificate, which gives an Anti-Nebraska majority of one and The Burlington Hark Eye mentions the return of a Whig Senator from California, who it was supposed would be absent. So that the "gailant Dodge" is nowhere.

POLITICS IN ONONDAGA

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune

STRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854.

The Republicans of this, the HIId Assembly District, have nominated DUDLEY P. PHELPS as their candidate. Mr. Phelps is a reliable and sure Maine Law man, a Sewardite and a Whig, but one on whom the Republicans could cordially unite with the Whig party. The latter, however, yesterday nominated GEORGE STEVENS, who has twice before represented this District in the Assembly. He is not, however satisfactory to the Republican party, who do not consider him reliable, either on the great question of Slavery or on the subject of the Maine Law. They

sider him rehable, either on the great question of slavery or on the subject of the Maine Law. They will probably therefore adhere to Mr. Phelps, who is just as good a Whig as Mr. Stevens, but who is also certain en the two great questions of the day; and the probable result will be that this district will be represented by an Anti-Maine Law Seymourite in the forthcoming Legislature.

It is whispered hereabouts that a union of the Hards and Softs on the Assembly ticket throughout the State will be consumnated, for the combined purpose of "killing Seward" and sustaining Seymour's veto, and the defeat of the Maine Law. The arrangements for such a union are now being perfected.

The Whigs of this County have nominated Gen. Amos P. Granger for Representative in Congress. The General was the author of the resolutions of the Auburn Convention, and is "right as a book" on the subject of Slavery. His election will be sure if he is also on the Republican ticket; but the latter are provoked at the defection of the Whigs on the subject of Assemblyman, and may nominate Danker. Joses, (Soft) our present Representative, and who fought the Nebraska swindle manfully from the beginning to the end. The Softs have given him the go-by, and it is possible the Republican party may take him up in testimony of their approval of his course. Charles B. Serowick (Free-Soil) is also strongly talked of; but I doubt his acceptance of the nomination.

THE PRESS AND THE GRAHAM TRIAL.

From The Lowisville Courier.

The press of New-York deserves signal praise for its triumph in detecting the pollution of the jury-box, by the presence of a cousin of Dr. Graham's wife. THE TRIBUSE first pointed out the fact and was snubbed by a stupid squib from The Evening Post, as though the editor of THE TRIBUNE were picking a pocket instead of attempting to uphold the laws and estrain the progress and triumphs of violence. THE TRIBUNE, however, with a noble consciousness that it was in the path of right and justice, pursued the even tenor of its way without being annoyed in any degree by the yelping of The Post. The Court was paralyzed by the announcement of the condition of the jury it decided that it could not act without a specified action on the part of the District-Attorney, and he confessed that he could not make an affidavit. The jury sat in gloomy silence under the exposure of his conduct; the counsel for defense seemed determined to hold on to their advantage, and a tainted verdict appeared inevitable. But the press persevered in its derunciations, and a strong suspicion seried the public mind that the counsel of Dr. Graham were fully aware of the consanguirity to their client of this juror, when he first presented himself for the panuel. When public indignation, roused by the press, began to utter its voice, the jury determined to wipe out this foul blot by either removing the ohonxious juror or refusing to adjudicate the case with him. The Court had called in the aid of consulting judges, and the counsel for the defense agreed to withdraw George William Wright from the jury-box. But in their waspish allusions to the power that had forced them to this tardy and reluctant act of purification, the counsel for Dr. Graham took care not to deny the charge that they were cognizant of the fact of Wright's relationship to the accused. For the sake of Mr. O Conor's honest and elevated fame, we hope that the charge is untrue, but while denying small things, it is strange that he did allow this grave matter.

But when that jury-box underwent this public purification, all honest-minded men must have felt that the triumph of decency, of justice and right, was due exclusively to the stern and uncompromising demands of the public press. Unawed by denunciation, unswayed by crooked and devious methods of looking at truth, sad unbought by money, the press vindicated the majesty of law, the power of truth and the purity of justice. And the press is destined to increase the growth of this influe was in the path of right and justice, pursued the even tenor of its way without being annoyed in any degree

SEIZUER OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.-The brig Sierra day for the west coast of Africa, was seized yesterday by the authorities on the ground of being intended for slave trading. The District-Attorney and several revenue officers were on board of her during the day. An examination will be had to-day.

Nelsos, THE Mail Robber.—The Syracuse Standard understands that Nelson, who is charged with robbing the Post-Office at Kesville, and escaped from the Troy jail, a few nights since, passed through this city on Monday, on his way to Canada by way of Oswego. He resided here for a short time, a tew years since, on a visit to his brother-in-law, C. M. Bronson, Eeq., and was recognized by several persons who were not aware of his arrest. He is a son of the celebrated Canadian patriot, Wolfred Nolson, and has probably escaped to Canada. tion of the 1st Congressional District, assembled on the 1sth at Jamaica, and nomine and W. W. Valk of

VOICE FROM KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

The Kansas party which left Boston Sept. 26 held a meeting on the steamer Clara on the 3d inst., Vm. B. Wiltsey of New-York Chairman, and Augustus H. Glesson of Connecticut Secretary, and passed the fo owing resolutions, with one directing their publication

lowing resolutions, with one directing their publication in The TRIBURE;

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the philanthropic efforts of the Morsockwett Europeand sid Society in its present efficient organization, who cordinally recommend to the condessure of all persons to do so and pursons to Acassas, and advise them, by all resolved. That we treader of grantfully acknowledgements to the Society of the Company. By Thrones Webb, and the Res. Mr. Cassall, for their untiling efforts in supplying the emigrants with all such information of might it story styrellower blur interest; and also to the acompanying agent, Mr. Charlet H. Brancowsh, for the case he has displayed in promoting the interest; and also to the acompanying agent, Mr. Charlet H. Brancowsh, for the case he has displayed in promoting the interest of the Company.

Resolved. That our that he are toucheed, inner especial memore, to Cap. Cheever of the steamer Glars for delaying his basis for a considerable time for our accommodation without exists for a considerable time for our accommodation without exists for a considerable time for our accommodations with poliched waters, and receive all attention necessary to their comfort.

NEW INVENTIONS.

SUBMERGED PADDLES, OR NEW METHOD OF PRO-FELLING VESSERS -The following has been commu-nicated to us by a Polish engineer, who has invented

nicated to us by a Polish engineer, who has invented the method in question:

"There are at present two methods of propelling vessels in water, viz: the wheel-paddles and the screw. However, in the natural movement of living aquatic animals we see a third kind of propulsion, which by alternate and continual contraction and extension of limbs constitutes a system of propelling which may be called submerged paddles. Based on this ground I form under water on each side of the vessel, two series of paddles, affixed by two shafts to the axle, which is placed and turns in the same manner as in the present wheel paddles. At the outside extremities of the axle is affixed a strong perpencicular lever, turning with the sale and connected with the shafts of the paddles. The other cords of the shafts are attached one to the ship's side forward, the other to the ship's side backward, in such a way that they perform a continual oscillatory movement. Now, by rotation of the axle one of the extremities of the lever goes forward while the other backward, it follows, then, that by sponstaneous action, these paddles going for ward must be contracted, while those going backward must be extended, and by their resistance in water increase the power of propulsion."

A New Light.—A correspondent hands us the following:

A New liter.—A correspondent names us the following:

"An important discovery, after five years incessant labor, has lately been completed by a gentleman residing near New York, which is expected to cause a great revolution in the prices of coal and gas. It is an entire rew light, white in color, resembling much the light of day. It will be cheap and fit for all purposes that gas is now used. One great advantage in the invention is its applicability to the production of heat for domestic purposes of every kind. It will be able to be obtained at such a price as will be within the means of every person. It is called "Arthur's "Washington Light." It will supersede the necessity of laying down gas piping in streets and houses, as it is portable, and requires no piping of any kind, and can be carried without inconvenience from one room to another. The lamp is not easily put out of repair, and requires no care after once lighting. It is perfectly safe, and not limble to the accidents of other lamps. The inventor is most sanguine as to its applicability to all locomotive engines, instead of coal or other fuel."

Important Arrests.—The Springfield Republican says for some time past the officers of the Western Railroad have been much annoyed by frequent depredations upon freight in conrec of transportation on board their trains, and every effort has been made to discover the perpetrators, but all to no purpose, till the arreet of Edwin Bates, the bigamist. He disclosed to Officer Walker the names of sevaral men who had been engaged in these operations. All of them proved to be employes of the road—assistant freight conductors and breakmen. Measures were immediately taken to arreet them, which was successfully accomplished. Three assistant freight conductors and sire of the road—assistant freight conductors and sire of seven breakmen were arrested, and about \$1,000 worth of stolen goods recovered from their possession. The parties will be examined next week. It appears that a regular system of robbery has been carried on by these men, light merchandise of almost every description having been abstracted by them from boxes and packages of freight on the trains upon which they were employed. There was a mutual understanding among them that no man should take more than he required for his own use, and while most of them adhered to that rule, some of the more avaricious appropriated enough to stock several moderate sized variety stores. Of the former, however, are several young men who were evideutly drawn into the gang and led on by older heads in erime, and are therefore less implicated. It is believed that these arrects will put an end to these depredations, and that feight will hereafter pass unmoiested over the read. Several railroads in different parts of the country have recently suffered in the same manner, and the Western Road has only shared in the evil to which all are exposed in this respect. which all are exposed in this respect. Here is another of the same sort:

Here is another of the same sort:

An extensive combination of railroad thieves has just been detected at Mad River, Ohio, and six of the members arrested. Their mode of operation was to purioin goods from the freight cars and stations. Among the six arrested were three of one family—a father and his two sons—and all of them were in the service of the Railroad Company whose trains and stations they plundered. The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman says that ten or twelve freight conductors on the line between that city and Erie were dismissed last week, for the too frequent habit of constituting themselves silent partners of the company, and de claring dividends without owning stock.

Shopliffing and Precocious Matrinony.—A singular instance of female depravity has recently been brought to the notice of the police. For the

Shortlifting and Percocious Matrimony.—A singular instance of female depravity has recently been brought to the notice of the police. For the last 18 months a girl named Mary Ann Galway has been in the employ of Mr. Baum, in Eighth-at, above Arch, of Mr. John Kiehl, in Arch-st., between Seventh and Eighth, and during the last four weeks in the dry goods establishment of Mr. George Fryer, in Chesnut-st., below Tenth.

During these eighteen months, Mary Ann seems to have had very costly clothing for herself, and to have made numerous presents to her dressmakers and acquaintances. On entering the store of Mr. Kryer, she presented his child with a beautiful handkerchief, the value of which is estimated at \$45. Mr. Fryer naturally inquired how she came by such a costly article. She said that her mother held a very responsible and lucrative situation in the Girard House, in this city, and her aunt the same kind of a situation in the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and that one of them had given her the handkerchief.

As she was a poor girl, she said, she did not like to keep such a handkerchief. This explanation was received as satisfactory at the time. But on last Sturday night Mary Ann was detected in the act of secreting some fine laces, and the explanation of the effair only induced Mr. Fryer to have the young lady taken into custody. Since that event, startling developments have been made.

It appears that during the last eighteen months, this yourg lady has been carrying on ahoplifting by the wholesale, and with a success almost unparalleled by a female. She has taken from the various stores in which she has been employed, patterns, slik dresses, merines, laces, handkerchiefs and other goods, amounting in value to hundreds of dellars. Her plan of action was to represent to her companion saleswomen that the goods had been purchased, and were to be sent for.

The packages were laid aside until boys called and transferred them to the houses of acquaintances of the young lady, to whom she had made them presents. Good

But this is not all the story. Mary Ann exercised her fascinating powers over a mere Isd, I7 years of age—a clerk in one of our well-known jewelry stores—ecured his affections, and lastly they were, upon faise representations of age to Alderman Thompson, united in marriage. The Isd belongs to a very respectable family, who cannot but grieve deeply at such a connection.

the case is an extraordinary one, and must excite the public attention. [Phil. North Amer., 19th.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—
The Rickword Enquirer says that the oldest church now existing in the United States is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Va. It was built in the reign of Charles I, between the years 1830 and 1835. The brick, lime and timber were imported from Eagland. The structure is of brick, erected in the most substantial manner. The morter has become so hardened that it will strike fire in collision with steel. The old Lutheran church in Winchester, Va., lately destroyed by fire, was built in the year 1764. It was occupied during the Revolution by British Hessian principers, and was one of the old relies which everybody desired to see preserved. It has of late been unfortunate. It was used in 1831 for a Democratic Convention, and not long after was struck by lightning. Its demonstration was the work of an incendiary.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. SUCCESS OF GEN. CAZNEAU-SLAVERY

EXTENSION. of The N. Y. Trib

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Sept. 24, 1854. It is well understood here, not only in official treles but among the public in general, that Gen. Ca vnesu, the United States Commissioner, acered ted to this part of the Island of Hayti, or, to spea & more explicitly, to the Dominican Republie, has a useceded in securing for the United States the right of establishing military and naval depote upon the nor thern coast of the Island. Such de pôts are cons. dered essentially necessary for insuring the acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico by force of arms. This being cace effected, there is ne doubt that the Peminican territory will also be celenized and annexed to the Union as a slave State. The plan I unflerstand to be that Cube shall be divided into two States, which, with St. Domingo and Porto Rico, will form four additional slave-holding States, addits thereby four mans stars to the spangled banner.

I am able to state, also, that Gen Cazness owes his success to the shrewd and insinuating talents of his diplomatic lady, who accompanies him, but especially to lavish bribery among the sable officials of this African Republic.

PARTIES IN THE ISLAND -- CAZNEAU'S NEGOTIATIONS.

spondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SANTIAGO, (Island of Hayti,) Sept. 14, 1854. The Island of Hayti is divided nominally between two governments, namely, the Dominican Republic at the east, which is under white preponderance, and the west, which is exclusively under the black. There is, however, a third party in the center of the island, almost distinct from either. The rich district of the gold-teeming Cibao, and the fertile plain of the Vega is considered a part of the Dominican Republic, but it has its own independent aims and sympathics not entirely in accordance with those of the capital and extreme east of the Republic.

Central Hayti is white with a dash of Indian, as Eastern Hayti is white with a dash of African, and more than any other part of the island it cherishes an uncompromising batred of the Hay-tisns. In every quarter the inhabitants have becherishes an uncompromising hatred of the Haytians. In every quarter the inhabitants have before their eyes the ruins of their former prosperity, and every family has its own tale of horrors about the negro invasions. They are afraid of even a positive peace and free intercourse with Hayti, lest it might lead, as it did once before, to a union of the whole island under a colored government. They openly declare themselves in favor of annexation to the United States, and have never ceased to demand white immigration. This district once memorialized the United States Government on the subject of receiving it into the Union, or making it a separate and neutral State, with ports entirely and forever open to our commerce, on condition of being protected from the all-destroying inroads of the Haytians.

This memorial was buried, like Sir John Moore, in silence and darkness, without a word from the American press, but it awakened France and England to insist upon a peace between the adverse sections of the island.

Eastern Hayti has a large colored population, and the fusion of the races, with the final supremacy of Hayti, might be managed there if Santana, the Liberator, Generals Alfan and Contraras, the Minister Tejira and halfa-dozen men of their stamp could be put out of the way; but Central Hayti would never consent.

The British Consul has more than once advised the Dominicans to strike the white cross and raise the Haytien tri-color, but President Santana was enraged at the counsel, and the Cibao said if it was attempted they would form a new State and invite the Americans to come with letters of marque and conquer Hayti on their own account.

You will understand, therefore, that the Island of Hayti is divided in two governments and three parties, and that each party has about an equal share of the territory, but the Haytiens have two-thirds of the entire population—or 650,000 out of a million of souls.

Eastern Hayti is so much under European induces that it may any day merumb to the

million of souls.

Eastern Hayti is so much under European in-Eastern Hayti is so much under European in-fluence that it may any day succumb to the European policy, which is declared here without reserve, of uniting with Hayti, but for the central districts, which are anti-European almost to a

The geographical position of these districts is much against their independence, for they are between the two fires of Hayti on one side and European vassalage on the other. A recognition by the United States would be highly serviceable to the Dominican Republic, and if it comes in time would unite its sections in a common sentiment, and settle it firmly in its place as an independent American state. I do not wish to see this island or any part of it annexed to the United States. It ought to be recognized for the sake of our own citizens, who would then have the monopoly of her trade, and entirely clothe this people with

our cotton.

A Commissioner from the United States is at A Commissioner from the United States is at the capital of the republic, negotiating a treaty which will give our citizens the right to buy land and work mines, with all the rights and privileges of native citizens. This is the same as giving a new state to American enterprise, and we must not forget that these rights and advantages extend to all classes and colors, and in particular it opens a splendid field for educated and skillful men of mixed blood. The laws and the constitution make no distinctions of color, and the customs of society accept for white men all in whom the white blood visibly preponderates.

I cannot say how pure African would pass, for I have not met any one whose education and position would place him in the highest society if he was white, and the want of these requisites is keeping down the blacks here quite as positively as in the United States.

keeping down the blacks here quite as positively as in the United States.

Let the friends of the colored race try out the problem of its capacities on this friendly soil and in this favorable climate. There is nothing here, not even the prejudices of society to hinder their efforts. Land is cheap, fertile, the laws liberal, society kind and the country very near to you. Send school books, and teachers, and encourage the flower and force of the colored men of the Union to come here and show the world what they are worth. There will be sense and reality in such a movement, and its results will be tangible facts, and we want some real solid facts to thicker all the froth of philanthropy with which the United States are simmering.

IMPORTISG POULTRY.—It seems that we have not yet quite enough material upon which the "han fever" feeds and fattens, on this side of the water; but soon

shall have—it is coming.

Mr. John Giles of Woodstock, Conn., is on his Mr. John Giles of Woodstock, Conn., is on his way home from a tour through England, France and German, with a greater assortment than ever before imported. We have seen his invoice and find the following variety, vis: Black Spanish, Sorrey and Dorking Fewis; Seabright, gold and silver-laced Bantams; Japanese and white Pea-fowl; gold, silver, pied, white, ricg-necked and Bohemian P. white and black Swans; Aylesbury and Ronen Ducks; white-fronted Barnnecle; Egyptian and Toulones Gesse. Also a splendid assortment of Ornamoutal Ducks, including the far-famed Mandarine Ducks, which have been sold in London at seventy-five

guineas per pair. He also brings some fine Cotswold and new Oxford Sheep.

Barnum—the showman, farmer, poultry fancier, and—well, Barnum—everybody knows Barnum—"with an eye to windward," has arranged with Mr. Giles to show the whole lot at the Museum for one Giles to show the whole lot at the Museum week after they arrive, and then have one gre tion, about the first of November, and sell the entire importation to everybody and his next door neighbor. Viva la chickens. N. B.—No humbug in this.